

The Watchman and Southron.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1898.

The *Sumter Watchman* was founded in 1850 and the *True Southron* in 1866. The *Watchman and Southron* now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, South Carolina Section.

For the Week Ending Monday, July 11, 1898.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 12 TEMPERATURE.

The week was cooler than usual, with a deficiency in temperature averaging about 3 degrees per day. The first of the week was warm with maximum temperatures generally above 90 degrees, and reaching 100 at Batesburg on July 6th; the last of the week was much cooler, with maximum temperatures ranging between 80 and 90 degrees, except on July 11th, when they were generally below 80 degrees, which is unusually low for the first decade of July.

The minimum temperatures were not unusually low, ranging between 65 and 78 degrees, with an extreme minimum for the week of 60 degrees on July 7th and 8th at Loopers, Pickens county. The average temperature for the week was 79, and the normal for the same period is about 82 degrees.

PRECIPITATION.

The rainfall during the past week was well distributed over the entire State, and came in the form of showers on successive days after July 4th, enabling the ground to absorb the greater portion, and the soil is now thoroughly saturated.

Over the central, western, and north-eastern counties the rainfall was in places excessive. The following heavy measurements in inches and hundredths were recorded: Columbia 3.22, Spencer 4.50, Barksdale 3.51, Govan 5.00, Society Hill 6.52, Oakland 5.10, Shiloh 4.15, Pleasant 3.10, Liberty 3.75, Greenville 6.18, Sandy Flat 5.75, Riverview 5.50, Walhalla 3.45, Trenton 5.45, Ella 6.20, Estill 5.50, Camden 5.03, Cheraw 4.33, Charleston 5.00, St. Matthews 3.19, Allendale 3.00, Batesburg 3.10, Blackville 4.01. Ten additional measurements of from 2 to 3 inches, and nine of less than 2 inches were received, with a minimum measurement of 0.88 at Selters. For the State the average rainfall for the week was 3.40 inches, and the normal for the same period is approximately 1.29 inches.

An apparently general, cold rain set in early to-day (July 12) with temperatures generally below 60 degrees, and a fresh to brisk NE wind.

SUNSHINE RAIL

Cloudiness prevailed during the greater portion of the week, the estimated percentage of bright sunshine for the State, was 46 per cent of the possible, and over the central and western counties was generally much lower.

There was a light hail storm in York county on July 9, but crops were not injured.

CONDITION OF CROPS

Abundant moisture and generally favorable temperatures caused marked improvement in the conditions of all growing crops. In places there was too much rain, particularly on sandy soils, and heavy rains damaged crops and washed terraced lands in the hilly portions of the State. A few correspondents report damage to crops on bottom lands which were overflowed, while over the greater portion of the State the ground has been too wet to cultivate since Tuesday, and fields are becoming greasy. However, the injury to crops caused by the recent rains is not as yet serious, and a few days of drying weather will afford opportunity enough to clean fields of corn and cotton, and complete laying by which has been delayed, while the good effects of the rains are inestimable, and will last to maturity.

Old corn was too far advanced to reach maturity in places, to show much improvement, but late corn is now in a growing condition. Laying by is well advanced, but was delayed by the rains. Correspondents report the corn crop more promising now than any time since planting.

Cotton made rapid growth during

the week, and is putting on "weed" very fast. Fields are becoming grassy in places, and some complaints of rust and shedding were received, while lice have not entirely disappeared, but the general fine condition of the crop is not affected to any marked extent by these adverse conditions. Cotton is fruiting heavily and continues to bloom and put on bolls freely. Sea Island cotton is making rapid growth, and looks promising.

The tobacco crop is developing rapidly into a fine one. Cutting and curing is now general, and some of this year's crop has been marketed.

Rice is doing well. The showers were very beneficial on rice, and although the crop is poor in portions of Bamberg county, it is up to an average condition elsewhere in the rice raising districts.

Large quantities of sweet potato slips were transplanted during the week under favorable moisture conditions. The prevailing cloudiness also favored this work.

Melons are becoming plentiful, but most correspondents report them smaller than usual.

Apples are dropping badly. Peaches of good quality are plentiful. Pears are scarce. Grapes are doing well in most places, but excessive rotting is reported from Darlington, Oconee and Greenville counties. There will be few succupernong grapes in Barnwell county.

Haying made little progress during the week. Pastures are growing fast and afford excellent grazing.

Condition of The Crops in The Entire Country.

The Official Comparative Reports From the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, July 11.—The crop report of the department of agriculture issued to-day says:

The cotton returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture made up to July 1, indicate an average condition of 91.2, as compared with 89 on June 1, 1898, with 86 on July 1, 1897, and with 92.5 on July 1, 1896.

The averages of the principal States are as follows: North Carolina, 87; South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, 90; Alabama, 91; Texas, Tennessee and Oklahoma, 92; Arkansas, 93; Mississippi, 94; Indian Territory, 89.

Washington, July 11.—The July grain and other crop reports of the department of agriculture says:

Preliminary returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture on the acreage of corn indicate a reduction of 3 per cent from the area harvested last year. There is a decrease of 502,000 acres in Illinois of 430,000 in Iowa, of 661,000 in Missouri, of 722,000 in Kansas and 482,000 in Nebraska. Many other States likewise show a reduced acreage, but a majority of the southern States report an increase, ranging from 1 per cent in the case of North Carolina and Georgia, to 8 per cent in that of Texas. The average condition, 90.5, although 7.6 points higher than the condition for the corresponding date of last year, is with the exception of 1892 and 1897, the lowest July condition in ten years; the average for that period being 91.3.

Conditions vary widely among the different States, Iowa reporting 100, Nebraska and Ohio, 90, Kansas and Illinois 83 and Missouri 78. The condition of winter wheat 83.7 is 5.1 points lower than last month, but is still 4.5 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, and 4.3 points higher than the average for the past ten years. The principal State averages are as follows: Pennsylvania, 87; Maryland, 86; Tennessee, 90; Kentucky, 93; Ohio, 89; Michigan, 98; Indiana, 94; Illinois, 66; Missouri, 68; Kansas, 89; and California, 40.

The average condition of spring wheat is 95. This is 3.8 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 1.6 above the average for the past year and is the highest July average, with two exceptions, in thirteen years. The principal State averages are as follows: Minnesota, 91; South Dakota, 89; North Dakota, 92; Iowa, 97; Nebraska, 102; Washington, 102; Oregon, 105. The average condition of spring and winter wheat combined is 89.4 which is 4.5 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, and 6 points higher than on July 1, 1896. The percentage of the wheat crop of 1897 reported as still on hand July 1, 1898, is 3.36 per cent.

The average condition of the oat crop, 92.8 is 5.2 points lower than last month, but is 5.3 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, 4.9 points higher than the average for the past ten years, and is, with one exception, the highest since 1889. The average condition of barley is 85.7, which is 6.8 points higher last month, but is 2.3 points lower than on July 1 last year, and 3.1 below the July average for the past ten years.

The average condition of winter rye is 93.8 as compared with 95.0 on July 1, 1897, and 90.6, this July average for the past ten years. The average condition of spring rye is 96.9, as against 90.0 on July, 1897, and 90.6, the July average for the past ten years.

There is an increase of 1.3 per cent in the acreage of Irish potatoes. The average condition, 95.5, is 7.7 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, and is 2.2 points above the ten year average.

There is a marked increase in the acreage of tobacco in nearly all the States of principal production, Kentucky reporting an increase of 5 per cent, Virginia 4 per cent, Tennessee 15 per cent, and Ohio 7 per cent. There is a reduction of 6 per cent in North Carolina and 12 per cent in Florida. The average condition is much better than at corresponding date last year.

The reports as to forage crops are, with few exceptions, exceedingly favorable. The outlook for the apple crop is very discouraging. Of the fourteen principal apple growing States, eleven report even a lower average of condition than at the corresponding date last year.

With a few notable exceptions, among which is Georgia with a condition of 104, indications as to the peach crop are somewhat unfavorable. The wool report indicates the average weight per fleece as being 5.8 pounds, the same as last year.

Attention Veterans!

Headquarters South Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898.

GENERAL ORDER No. 38.

I. The following arrangements for the South Carolina Division are announced for the Atlanta, Ga., Reunion which will be held July 20-24th, 1898.

II. It has been found impracticable to adopt any one route for transportation, so the Division will have to gather in Atlanta.

III. A Hall for the use of the South Carolina Division has been secured, in the Brown Block, opposite the Passenger Entrance to the Union Depot. It will be designated by the Headquarter Palmetto Flag. This will be the gathering place of South Carolinians during the Reunion. All comrades will report there and register.

IV. It was impossible to secure a Hotel for the accommodation of all the South Carolinians. The following are convenient to our Headquarters, and have promised special attention to members of the South Carolina Division:

Hotel Weinmeister, Marietta Street, near Post Office.
Albion Hotel, Marietta Street, near Post Office.
Talmadge House, 43 Walton Street, near Post Office.
Davis House, 45 Walton Street, near Post Office.

Atlanta will undoubtedly be crowded and all South Carolinians attending will find it to their advantage to write at once and secure their board in advance.

V. On the Fair Grounds, near the Auditorium for the meetings, will be accommodation and meals for such as cannot find places in the city.

VI. The Division and Brigade Commanders and their Staffs will have quarters at No. 123 North Pryor Street, near Peachtree, next to the "Grand."

VII. Delegates will call at Division Headquarters, Brown Block, on the morning of July 20th, before the opening of the Convention, to receive their Badges, which will entitle them to enter the Convention part of the Auditorium, and admit them to other privileges of the Reunion. The Badges are different from the Veteran's Badge, which will be given to all Veterans.

VIII. Orders of this Division during the Reunion will be posted at the Headquarters, Brown Block, and all Comrades are requested to call there from time to time so as to keep them self in touch with the Division.

IX. Miss Marguerite Sloan, youngest daughter of Col. J. B. E. Sloan of Charleston, is hereby announced as Maid of Honor to the Division Sponsor, Miss Emma Sweet James, daughter of Gen. Wm. E. James of Darlington, S. C. (wherefore announced in General Order No. 38.)

By Order C. IRVINE WALKER, Commander.

Jas. G. Holmes, Adjutant General, Chief of Staff.

ABOUT STAMPS.

The following decisions on the war revenue act, which have just been announced by the revenue department, are of general interest:

Traveling salesmen are not commercial brokers.

A 2 cent stamp must be attached to every check, draft or money order drawn by any person upon any other person. It is, therefore, not confined to checks on banks, but extends to all orders for money.

Savings banks may use a book headed, "We, the undersigned, acknowledge to have received from—Savings Bank, the sum of money affixed to our names, respectively," and in such cases no stamps are required.

"I have used Dr. Williams' Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by A. J. China.

More Fighting at Santiago.

General Shafter Makes a Report --Final Bombardment of the City Expected to Begin To-day.

Washington, July 10.—"The bombardment of Santiago has begun."

That was the verbal information obtained this evening shortly before 9 o'clock at the war department. Almost immediately three bulletins were posted, the most important of which was from Gen. Shafter. This dispatch announced that Gen. Toral, who succeeded Gen. Linares in command of the Spanish forces in Santiago when the latter was wounded, had declined to surrender unconditionally and that the bombardment of the town would be begun by the army and navy about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The fact that the bombardment was scheduled by Shafter to begin late in the day created some comment, but no explanation of it was offered.

Information received by the war department during the few days of truce indicates that Shafter has materially strengthened his position. During the past week he has received reinforcements of both artillery and infantry. Randolph's battery of 24 guns which left Key West Tuesday at midnight is now in position before Santiago, and, as one of the war department officials expressed it: "When those long Toms of Randolph's begin to talk, something will happen in Santiago."

Gen. Shafter has nearly 50 siege guns and a large number of 7-inch mortars, besides lighter artillery at his disposal. The guns, taken in connection with the work that can be done by the fleet, will, it is believed, carry terror and destruction to Santiago.

Anxiety had been expressed by the war department officials as to whether Gen. Shafter had a sufficient force to prevent the evacuation of Santiago by the enemy. This anxiety was allayed about half past 12 to night by the receipt of the following dispatch from Gen. Shafter, which contained confirmation, too, of the earlier reports of the beginning of the bombardment:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps.
Via Playa del Este, July 10.
To the Adjutant General, Washington:

Enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns which were soon silenced by ours; very little musketry firing and the enemy kept entirely in their intrenchments. Three men slightly wounded. Will have considerable forces to-morrow; enough to completely block all the roads on the northwest. I am quite well.

Gen. Garcia reports that enemy evacuated little town called Doscanos about three miles from Santiago and near the bay.

The belief is held by the best informed officials that Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander will surrender when he finds it will be impossible for him to evacuate the city. Upon what ground this belief is based could not be ascertained, but that information to that effect is in the hands of the war officials there is no doubt.

Gen. Shafter's dispatch to-night shows that he is engaged now in strengthening his position, and to-morrow will follow up his operations with a final assault upon the city.

The news of the bombardment came at the close of a busy Sunday in the war department. Previous to the receipt of this dispatch the secretary of war had heard twice from Gen. Shafter. In the early morning came a telegram saying that he had ridden over the American lines and was gratified at their condition. A second dispatch reported that the lines were impregnable, thus removing any fear of a successful sortie by the Spanish troops, should a manoeuvre of this kind be attempted. Both telegrams, which also emphasized the fact that Gen. Shafter's physical condition had greatly improved, were promptly shown to the President and occasioned him considerable gratification.

When questioned as to whether he believed that there had been a bom-

bardment of the city, Gen. Corbin replied: "You know as much about it as I do. I have kept nothing back. I should say, however, that the firing to-day was but the preliminary to the more serious business of to-morrow."

This being the case the attempt to take the city will probably be made to-morrow.

Would-be constables are very plentiful in South Carolina. Secretary Harris has received 100 applications for positions on the constabulary force in the past month. They were turned down on account of an absence of places.

Capt Phillips' command when the Spanish ships were sinking, "Don't cheer, the poor devils are dying," will undoubtedly rank with Nelson's famous words. That order spoke the tender heart of the dauntless American seaman. "The bravest are the tenderest, the loving are the daring."—The State.

Washington, July 9.—The President has appointed Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama, Representative Hitt of Illinois, Sanford Dole, president of the Hawaiian republic, and W. F. Frear of Hawaii to be commissioners under the Hawaiian annexation resolution.

Don. Cameron's Generosity.

Washington, July 9.—Ex Senator Donald Cameron, who is now in London, has cabled to Secretary Long, offering the government the free use for hospital purposes of his magnificent estate on St. Helena Island, opposite Port Royal, S. C. The secretary has acknowledged "your very patriotic offer," and has notified Senator Cameron that the propriety of acceptance has been left to the surgeon general of the navy. The property is admirably situated and is convenient to the Port Royal naval station.

The White is king of sewing machines.

To see is to try, to try is to buy the "White."



DRIVING FOR PLEASURE
is one of our well known, you get both style and comfort combined. Our handsome dog carts, traps, buggies or surreys are as easy as some of the lighter vehicles. In surreys, phaetons, buggies, or carts we have everything to please the horseman, the sport or the family, of the best make.

H. HARRY.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE

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Eleven Professors and Instructors,
Three Courses for Degrees,
Ample Cabins and Laboratories.
LOCATION HEALTHFUL.
GYMNASIUM COMPLETE,
TERMS REASONABLE.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

J. B. Shearer,

July 13 President.

Estate Miss Ethel E. Brown,

MINOR.

I WILL APPLY to the Judge of Probate of Sumter County on August 6th, 1898, for a final discharge as Guardian of Person and Estate of aforesaid Minor.

A BERT E. AYCOCK, Guardian.

July 6—4.

Claremont Lodge No. 64, A. F. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION of Claremont Lodge, No. 44, A. F. M., will be held on Thursday Evening, July 24, at 7 1/2 p. m. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

L. S. CARSON, W. M.

Attest—P. C. MOSS, Sec.

GLENN SPRINGS,

Glenn Springs, S. C.

QUEEN OF SOUTHERN SUMMER RESORTS

—STILL LEADS.—

There is but one Glenn Springs and it has no equal on the continent for the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Blood.

Hotel Open from June 1 to October 1.

Cuisine and Service Excellent.

It is up-to-date and Everybody Goes There.

For water apply to

Paul Simpson.

For board apply to

Simpson & Simpson

A CLEAR HEAD;

good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact.

An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

It takes more than TUNE to make good music. It takes TONE, a rich, full, sonorous tone, that charms the listener.

STIEFF PIANOS

Have magnificent tone quality that lasts. Standard Pianos Tuning. Organs. For Rent. Repairing. Terms to suit. Write for illustrated Catalogue, or call and inspect our stock.

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Be Paid to Any Man or Woman.

Remains for the celebrated firm of physicians, Dr. H. H. H. & Co., to place a genuine bona fide proposition before the public, which has never been made before.

Dr. H. H. H. & Co. have a plan, which is so simple, that it can be explained to any person, and which will enable them to secure a large sum of money, without any effort, and without any risk.

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